

THE MARION DAILY STAR.

VOL. XII. NO. 191.

MARION, OHIO, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1889.

PRICE, 3 CENTS.

The Cost of the Flood.

Extent of the Damage Greatly Overestimated.

IT IS LESS THAN SIX MILLION.

What it Will Cost to Rebuild the City. The Amount of Relief Already Submitted—A Collision Between the Citizens of Johnston and Governor Beaver's Commission.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., June 24.—A collision between the Johnston citizens' committee and Governor Beaver's commission over the matter and manner of restoration of this city and its environs is probable. Johnston people have an idea that with the hundreds of thousands of dollars donated for their relief by the sympathetic people of this and other countries, something approximating the pristine condition of affairs should result. The governor's relief commission thinks differently, and its idea will likely go. Its members desire to place the means at their command in such manner as will render comfortable all those entitled to assistance until such time as they can by their own efforts make permanent the improvements of the disaster.

The Pittsburgh members of the relief commission took a look over the grounds Sunday. They have been not a little amazed at the exaggerated reports of losses caused to real and personal property by the flood. A Pittsburgh paper published a statement that the people would need from \$20,000,000 to \$30,000,000. This statement set the commission at work fighting on the matter and the result is summarized as follows:

"According to the estimate of James McMillan, Cyrus Elder and other leading business men of Johnston the aggregate loss of lost property is about \$1,800,000. This includes the losses in Conowingo valley. In figuring up what it requires to furnish a house including all necessary articles, but of course without throwing in any frills, it takes about \$24, exclusive of carpets. But for the sake of argument, and computation let us say that these 1,800 houses would require \$200 each to furnish them, or \$360,000, but to give all the margin seems a very little. It is a half a million, \$500,000 for the furniture.

"Now the average cost of replacing these 1,800 houses would not be over \$2,000 each, or \$3,600,000, and again to give a margin to rewrite who may feel inclined to those figures let us put this at \$5,000,000 plus the \$500,000 for loss of furniture and you have nearly what the aggregate cost of the flood is. Of course, these figures do not include the losses of the Pennsylvania railway or the Conowingo ferry company, but we have nothing to do with them. From this it will be seen that the real estimate will not reach 25 per cent. of the amount published. We very much doubt if the assessed valuation of all the property in Cambria county is \$20,000,000. We will go further, we very much doubt if Cambria county is worth \$20,000,000. However, it is not our business to quarrel with the people, but to be looked to and alleviated at the earliest possible moment. How is this to be done? Let us figure.

"When Governor Beaver paid back to Pittsburgh the \$120,000 advanced for the relief fund, to pay off the laborers under the relief system, Pittsburgh will have about \$500,000 with which to go to work to relieve the wants of the people. By relief, now we mean giving them houses and fitting them up for them. This is what we propose to do. In addition to this \$500,000 there is probably \$500,000 in Philadelphia, Governor Beaver has in his hands a like sum, Mayor Grant, of New York, has over \$200,000, the people of Johnston themselves have \$150,000, and there are other sums in the hands of heads of municipalities throughout the country, which are available at any moment and a reputation is made for them. Now, as to building and furnishing houses for the people.

"Pittsburgh has ordered one hundred houses at \$100 each, with furnishings at \$50 each. Governor Beaver has ordered one hundred houses at \$300 each, one hundred others at \$25 each, and there will be one hundred stores put up each. The cost of the erection and furnishing of the houses will, of course, come out of the funds already named. Now what will these buildings aggregate? One hundred houses at \$100 each, will cost \$10,000. Their furnishings will cost \$5,000 additional. One hundred houses ordered at \$300 each, will cost \$30,000, with \$5,000 more for their furniture, and one hundred houses at \$25 each, will cost \$2,500 for the erection and furnishing of 300 houses. This will make \$47,500 for the erection and furnishing of 300 houses. They are not remains 1,500 houses to be supplied. To do this will cost \$225,000 with \$25,000 for furniture.

"These figures show that it will cost about \$250,000 in round numbers to do this building, but it will be found that a great many of the citizens will want to put up their own buildings, and this, of course, will lighten up the expenses of the general relief committee materially. But to be liberal let us say that the cost of completing this scheme of rebuilding and furnishing houses will be half a million. Of course some people will not be satisfied, but they must remember the circumstances under which the work is being done, and that we are trying to do the greatest good for the greatest number, and in the end all will be well in their honest and sincere efforts in their behalf.

"We don't believe it will cost over \$500,000 to clean up the streets and cellars of the city. With a force of 2,000

Condition of Austria.

Speech of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

AT PEACE WITH ALL HER ALLIES.

Notwithstanding This Fact She Will Continue to Increase Her Means of Defense—Opening of the Session of Delegates—Other Dispatches From the Old World.

VIENNA, June 24.—The speech of the emperor, Francis Joseph, at the opening of the session of the delegations was devoted largely to the foreign relations of the empire.

The general foreign policy of the empire, he said, remained unchanged, and there was complete accord between Austria and her allies. The government is doing its utmost to bring about a peaceful solution of the present European situation, which still remains unsolved.

The emperor hoped that the blessings of peace might still be maintained, despite the fact that every nation on the continent was heavily increasing its armament. This fact, he said, would compel Austria to continue her efforts to improve, increase and complete her means of defense.

The action of King Milan, of Serbia, in giving full power to a regency during the minority of the young King Alexander, was to be regretted. The regency gave Austria formal assurances of their desire that friendly relations with the empire should be maintained.

The emperor continued: "My wish is also that the relations between the two countries should remain friendly, and I hope that the wisdom and patriotism of the Serbians will protect Serbia from serious dangers. I rejoice that peace and order reign in Bulgaria, and I am pleased with the continued progress shown there despite the difficulties of the situation."

The emperor said that special credits would be asked for to be devoted to the strengthening of the army.

A Small Picked Battle. PETERS, June 24.—A picked battle was fought yesterday at Bessieres between a party of Boulangists and a number of supporters of the government. The rival parties met in the streets after each had held a meeting of their adherents. After exchanging epithets at one another for a while, they came to blows. Sticks and stones were freely used and many battered heads resulted. M. Deroulle, the Boulangist deputy, was singled out by the police as the most aggressive of his party and carried off to jail. He was, however, soon liberated.

Russia Seizes an Island. SHANGHAI, June 24.—Russia has occupied Deer Island, off the coast of Corea, proposing to use it as a coaling station and general naval depot. A Russian man of war is now stationed at the entrance to the harbor and no one is allowed to land on the island or to leave it without a permit from the admiral in command.

Firesmen Killed by a Falling Wall. LONDON, June 24.—A portion of the Moxham mill in Bradford was destroyed by fire last night involving a loss of \$50,000. Two firemen were killed by falling walls, and several were injured. A number of workmen in the mill were also injured.

Peace Congress Opened. PARIS, June 24.—The Paris peace congress was opened yesterday. Delegates from peace societies all over the world are in attendance. Madame Love and Delia Lockwood were elected honorary members of the committee on legislation.

Killed by a Land Slide. BERKELEY, June 24.—A land slide occurred yesterday in one of the Kalen-longh quarries. Six workmen were killed and many others injured.

Car Shops Closing Up. BALTIMORE, June 24.—The Car Wheel foundry at the Mount Clare shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company was permanently closed on Saturday night, and the seventy-six men working therein were discharged. The company has decided to buy its wheels at Wilmington, Del. Altogether nearly one hundred men were dropped at Mount Clare, and the shops are gradually being cleaned up.

Two Seminars to Graduates. BOSTON, Pa., June 24.—President Knox delivered the baccalaureate sermon Sunday morning to the graduating class at Lafayette college. His theme was the necessity of overcoming the world. He urged upon the graduates the necessity of bringing educated Christian experience into the world, the president will return to Washington today. Dr. McWilliams, of New York city, addressed the Brainerd Missionary society of the college on "Fidelity to Christ."

The President's Sunday. CANTON, Mass., June 24.—President and Mrs. Harrison, Dr. Scott and Postmaster General Wamamater attended the Beadle Presbyterian church Sunday morning. In the afternoon the president and wife dined with Gen. Sewell, and Mr. Wamamater visited the Presbyterian and Methodist Sunday schools. The president will return to Washington today. He is much pleased with his visit here. Mrs. Harrison's health has improved since she came to Cape May.

Catholic Church Burned. NEWTON, Mass., June 24.—St. Bernard's Catholic church was burned yesterday evening. Loss \$43,000; insurance \$20,000. The fire is supposed to have caught from the incense burners.

Thirty Buildings Burned. PORTLAND, Ore., June 24.—Nearly four blocks in the business portion of Vancouver, B. C., was destroyed by fire Saturday. About thirty buildings were consumed. Loss, \$70,000.

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COONEY, THE FOX. A Very Important Arrest in the Cronia Murder Case. CHICAGO, June 24.—An arrest was made at Frankfort, Ind., yesterday, which the police officials of this city believe will prove a most important one in the solution of the Cronia murder mystery. The prisoner is supposed to be Patrick Cooney, alias "The Fox," who has been anxiously sought for by the Chicago police as one of the murderers of Dr. Cronia. Cooney is a member of Camp No. 20, Clan-na-Gael, and was known as one of the most fanatical men in the clan. He was a man of modest demeanor, however, quiet and unobtrusive, and crafty as a fox, from which characteristic and a way that he was in the habit of singing he gained the sobriquet.

Cutting Expenses.

Government Officials Called Down on Traveling.

NECESSITIES OF A JOURNEY.

What Will Be Paid to Persons Traveling on Official Business—What Are Actual Expenses—Nicaragua Canal Employees—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The secretary of the treasury has issued a circular defining allowances for traveling expenses of persons traveling on official business for the department. Only actual expenses and such as are essential to the ordinary comfort of travelers will be allowed.

According to the circular these comforts embrace the following: Actual fares on railroads, steamboats and other conveyances, street car, omnibus or route where there are no regular means of conveyance, transfer to and from depots and hotels, and where there are no such conveyances, moderate and necessary hack-fare, and reasonable fees to porters and expressmen; sleeping-car fare for one double berth for each person, or customary state room accommodation on steamboats and vessels, one seat in parlor car, and lodgings and actual board in hotels at a rate not greater than \$5 per day. Hotel bills and receipts will be taken in all cases where it is practicable to obtain them, and must accompany accounts as vouchers. No charge will be allowed for hotel bills when the detention is unnecessary for the performance of the duties for which travel is required.

Nicaragua Canal Employees. WASHINGTON, June 24.—Early next month the second detachment of employees of the Nicaragua Canal company will leave New York. The company's last month carried the first detachment in the charge of Lieut. N. R. Usher, of the navy. The project of the Nicaragua canal has been a distinctly naval idea, although the money has been supplied by leading capitalists of New York and other cities. Actual expenses of the employees will be paid by the company. Commanders H. O. Taylor and R. D. Evans, Lieutenants Usher and Maxwell, and Surgeon John F. Bradford have made repeated trips to Nicaragua and have gone over every foot of the proposed new water way. Nearly all of the employees are officers of the navy. The canal, next month, where they will be placed in charge of different sections of the work.

For Fitness, Not Politics. WASHINGTON, June 24.—Superintendent of Census Porter writes to the editor of the Albany Argus denying charges that he is appointing as subordinates only known protectionists. While an uncompromising protectionist himself, on the basis of personal fitness for the various branches of the work without regard to politics. Fifteen of the twenty chiefs of divisions so far appointed were employed by Gen. Walker.

Appointments for the Academic Department of Yale University. NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—The appointments for the senior class of the academic department of Yale university have been announced. A noticeable feature of the list is the number of scholars who secured appointments among them being Corbin, Gill, Woodruff, Buchanan, and Meade, football and boxing experts, and Sherrill, Shearman, Hincley, Walker and Bradner, prominent in track sports.

Among the appointments are: Philosophical orations—Horace Walker, of Detroit, and Ferdinand Schwell, of Cincinnati. High orations—William Horbert Page, of Ironton, O.; George W. Woodruff, of Scranton, Pa.; Andrew L. Winters, of Reading, Pa., and Horace Wylie, of Washington, D. C.

Orations—Charles W. Lefler, of Cincinnati. Dissertations—Thomas Elliott, of Chicago.

First disputes—C. H. Sherrill, of Washington, and P. P. Wells, of Louisville.

A Panic in a Church. BROOKLYN, June 24.—During communion service Sunday morning at St. Casimir's Roman Catholic church, which sixty little girls, dressed in floppy white, and bearing lighted tapers, took part, the veil of one of the children took fire from a taper, and a panic ensued. Several persons in the audience climbed out of windows, and there was a rush for the doors. Some children were injured by the burning veil and some by the stampede. The children were rescued by the fire department, and the church was closed for several days.

Four People Drowned. PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Two young men and two young ladies, whose names have not been learned, were drowned yesterday in the Schuylkill at Fairmount park, their row boat being carried over the dam. The bodies of the two young women have been recovered, but have not been identified. The bodies of the men have not been found. Hundreds of people saw the accident from the Callowhill street bridge, but were powerless to render assistance.

Talking Temperance. NEW YORK, June 24.—Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, of Ohio, the wife's secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, delivered an interesting lecture to a small audience at Chickering hall Sunday afternoon. She is the National lecturer of arbitration of the Peace Union, and talked profusely on the subject of temperance. Mrs. Mary T. Burk presided during the session.

An Overworked Bank Teller Seized. BALTIMORE, June 24.—J. A. Hasek, aged 29, a teller of the Traders' National bank, committed suicide by hanging on Saturday night at his summer home on Charles street avenue extended. He was suffering from an attack of nervous prostration, brought on by close confinement and hard work.

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CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Minor Events and Little Happenings at Various Places.

Miss Doria Zick was killed by cars near Bellaire, O. Spokane won the Chicago Derby. Sorrento won second money. George Ruggles was torn to pieces by mill machinery at Plymouth, Ind. Mrs. Adeline Henderson was shot by Valentine Bradford, near Otego, O.

A brakeman named Harding was killed while coupling cars at Cuyahoga, O. Joseph Jones was run down and fatally injured by a train, at Youngstown, O. Walter and George Lyford were drowned near Westville, N. J., while swimming. Local physicians at Johnston estimate the loss of life by the recent flood at 10,000. At Kansas City, Mo., a divorce suit was filed, heard and determined in ten minutes. Sherman Jackson, colored, was convicted at Xenia, O., of murder in the second degree.

John Moherman, a farmer, fell through a trestle at Youngstown, O., and was fatally hurt. Benjamin Morgel was struck by lightning near Chambersburg, Pa., and instantly killed. W. R. Bowie, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, Va., has been arrested on a charge of forgery.

Two brakemen were seriously injured in a collision between freight trains near Harrisburg, Ky. A 12-year-old boy was struck by the lever of a steam engine, at Loganport, Ind., and instantly killed. Hamilton Weber, arrested for the murder of five emigrants in Judith county, Mont., committed suicide.

An elevator in the Chicago Sugar Refining company's building fell sixty feet and seriously injured three men. A fall has passed the Michigan senate flag-railroad passenger fares at two and one-half and three cents a mile. Two men went to the house of a colored man named Coleman, near Hopkinsville, Ky., called him to the door and killed him. In a fight between Harry Gates and Mike McKee, in Park county, Ind., Gates was declared winner in the twenty-seventh round.

A prisoner named Wilson tried to escape at timesville, Tex., by throwing pepper in the jailer's eyes. The jailer shot and killed him. Cassius Veicht, of the defunct Farmer and Mechanic bank, at Bridgeport, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment for embezzlement. William Miller, in jail at Lebanon, O., for shooting at the marshal of Wayneville, attempted to kill himself by gassing his arm with a razor. His life was saved.

In the trial of Thomas O'Brien, at Lexington, Ky., for the murder of Betty Shoen, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and fixed the prisoner's punishment at death. A lady claiming to be the aunt of Eliot Harris, who suicided at Birmingham, Ala., went to that city and claimed her body. She was taken from the Potter's field, and removed to New York.

It is said that Abba Springs, in St. Tammany parish, La., has been selected as the battle ground for the Sullivan-Kelley fight. The people of the parish agree that there shall be no interference. William Lally, charged with the theft of a package containing eighty-five registered letters from the Chicago postoffice, was found guilty of having stolen property in his possession, knowing the same to be stolen.

A DISASTROUS EXPERIMENT. Two Boys Killed, Another Injured and a Woman Seized by a Boiler Explosion. PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Harry and William Jessor, aged 15 and 17 years respectively, living No. 621 South Third street, were killed yesterday by the explosion of an old rusty boiler, with which they were experimenting. A boy named Henry Kniess was cut in the face and Mrs. Flora Kniess was badly scalded about the back.

The boiler was a fond of mechanical experiments, and were using an old boiler to generate steam, with which they ran a miniature engine. The steam passed through gas pipes from the boiler to the engine. The boys intended to attach the engine to an ice cream freezer, so that hand turning could be dispensed with. While Harry was oiling the engine and William was banking the fire with bricks, a terrific explosion occurred, which was felt for blocks around. Both boys were hurled some distance and frightfully crushed, both by being thrown against the walls and by being struck with flying bricks and pieces of metal. Harry died instantly, and William, who was suffering from a fractured skull, died later. The little Kniess boy and his mother were watching the experiment from an adjacent shed.

Football Suspended. NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 24.—A. C. Green, agent for the Johnny Electric Light company, of Indianapolis, who has made Fayetteville his headquarters for the past year, left that place ten days ago with \$3,000 to go to Indianapolis. Green has not arrived there yet and it is believed that he has been murdered and robbed.

An Accident at St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Julia Achviani, an Italian girl, 17 years of age, accidentally shot herself with a pistol in her home. She was one of a party of pleasure seekers on their way in a yacht to Rockaway. She had been married seven weeks.

Base Ball. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION. At Louisville—Louisville 7, St. Louis 3. At Philadelphia—Athletic 6, Baltimore 8. At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 15, Kansas City 7. At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 8, Columbus 2.

SAUNDERS' BASE BALL—Cincinnati 11, Kansas City 1; St. Louis 7, Louisville 6; St. Louis 6, Louisville 3; Baltimore 9, Brooklyn 3; Athletic 11, Columbus 1; Indianapolis 10, Washington 3; Cleveland 8, New York 6; Boston 1, Pittsburgh 0; Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3; Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1.

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SAUNDERS' BASE BALL—Cincinnati 11, Kansas City 1; St. Louis 7, Louisville 6; St. Louis 6, Louisville 3; Baltimore 9, Brooklyn 3; Athletic 11, Columbus 1; Indianapolis 10, Washington 3; Cleveland 8, New York 6; Boston 1, Pittsburgh 0; Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3; Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the adulterated low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Royal only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 10 WALLING, N. Y.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER. A marvel of purity,

Perfect Fitting SUMMER COATS

AND—
VESTS.

We have already sold more than all last season, and last Saturday we received our second stock, which we marked at the same low figures.

STRAW HATS

Lowest prices in the city.

KLEINMAIER BROS.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

THE MARION DAILY STAR

Published Every Evening Except Sunday

W. G. HARDING.

By Mail, \$4 per Year in Advance
Delivered by Carrier, 10 Cts. per Week

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

Another American schooner has been fired on by the lawless Haytiens. It seems a great pity that there is no regular government in Hayti of whom our government can demand reparation of these outrages.

The indications seem to show the tendency of Republican sentiment all over the State to be in favor of Foraker's re-nomination. Marion will be satisfied with the nominee, but the preference lies between Foraker and Kennedy.

It is a queer fact that the majority against abolishing the poll-tax qualification for suffrage in Pennsylvania was even larger than the majority against the prohibitory amendment. The sentiment in favor of its retention was, in fact, almost unanimous.

What a sporting people we are getting to be, anyway, here in Marion. After the church duties Sunday a small assembly of friends could be found, in almost any section of town, discussing Spokane's victory at the Chicago Derby, comparing base ball scores, and speculatively contemplating the coming match between Sullivan and Kilrain.

Down in South Carolina the chivalry must have amusement. Cock fighting has been suppressed by law, and now the gallant young men of the Palmetto State are arranging for a series of bull fights to be held in July. Bull fighting, it may be observed, is a form of so called sport that is greatly in vogue in a large number of half-civilized lands.

By the way, has Dr. Cutler's bolt of two years ago been sufficiently forgiven to admit of his re-nomination for State Senator without opposition. The doctor made himself very unpopular at that time, but perhaps it has been fully forgiven. At any rate Marion has no aspirant to succeed him and the nomination couldn't be secured if we had. It would simply open a quarrel.

It is a tidal wave of instructed and determined public sentiment that has been running against constitutional prohibition and that swept over Rhode Island last Thursday with such resistless power. Merely local and temporary causes cannot account for the successive and cumulative verdicts of the peoples of States in all sections and with varied characteristics that have been rendered against constitutional prohibition by majorities that were all emphatic and some of them phenomenal and almost reaching unanimity.

The Akron Telegram raises in its might and observes that the Michigan girl is full of resources and her persistence makes her almost fit to rank with the Ohio man. A young maiden of Dorr, Mich., a lover of music but not rich in the goods of this world, pined for a cabinet organ. Being unable to buy one she devoted her leisure time last year to raising onions and she has just "swapped" 350 bushels of the popular prophylactic for the coveted instrument. There would seem to be a peculiar fitness in such a trade, for while the onions smell odious, the organ's melodies too if properly manipulated.

Where Work Is Pleasant.
Neglected Wife—Why don't you go to work?
Husband in a new do well—I ain't got no time.
Neglected Wife—Dawson Smith offered you \$5 to fix his fence, and you have a saw, and a plane, and a hammer and nails. What more do you want?
Husband—The saw ain't no good, and I ain't got no time to sharpen it. Oh Smith fix his fence for me.
Some Husband (ten years later)—Hettie! Say, wife, I've escaped from the penitentiary. Give me some other clothes, so I can light out again.
Wife—My, my! How did you get out?
Husband—I dug forty feet underground with a two inch fork, then cut my way through two feet of stone wall and a inch of boiler iron with a saw made out of a tin dinner plate.—New York Weekly.



Delicate Shades.
Boston Flatware, Eng.—I suppose you don't speak to the common herd any more, Miss Lucklight?
Miss Lucklight (who has just realized largely)—Why, certainly! Mr. Flatware, how do you do?—Life.

Most Too Honest.
A day or two ago a middle aged man called at a police headquarters and asked to see the superintendent, and so that official was out he said he would call again. He returned in the evening, but too late, and as he would not state his business to any one else, he was told to come next morning. He did come, but the superintendent was very busy, and he finally entered the captain's private room, took a small package from his pocket and said:
"Captain, this does not belong to me and I have no right to keep it."
The captain opened the paper, and lo! well veredine was revealed.
"Where did you get this?" asked the official.
"Found it on Thirtieth street."
"Well, what of it?"
"None one lost it."
"Yes, I suppose so, but why did you bring it here?"
"Because I want to be honest. I could not find the owner, and so I brought it here to be advertised."
The captain, who had talked to him in five different languages, and when the man flew down the hall he was heard to remark that if he ever found another ten cent piece he'd be damned if he wouldn't chuck it into his pocket and let the loser go to Halifax!—Detroit Free Press.

The Money Saved.
Detective—I have discovered, sir, that your countenance book-keeper, Mr. De Clerk, is a defaulter to the extent of many thousands of dollars. As he has lived plainly, and has not gambled in stocks, he must still have all your money in his possession, but if you would turn him over to me, I will never get it, of course, and if we corner him and try to compromise for half or two-thirds, he will probably slip to Canada with the whole bundle.
Business Man—My goodness! Mr. De Clerk! Mr. De Clerk—Yes, sir.
Business Man—Mr. De Clerk, a few days ago I refused you the hand of my daughter, and I afterward employed the gentleman, who is a detective, to look closely into your personal character and past history. His report refers in such detail to your correct habits and business aptitude that I have changed my mind. You shall have her.—New York Weekly.

Perfectly Satisfactory.
"Have you any work on panettone?" she asked at the head store.
"Sorry to say we are just out."
"Well, perhaps you could tell me what I want to know. What does a muck under a word signify?"
"Oh!—I see. Thank you."
And as she passed out a clerk behind her whisper to herself:
"And I suppose five marks under the word 'Dear'!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Least of Two Evils.
"James," said Mrs. Shasher, "I wish when you go to town today you would stop and match those ribbons."
"Charm," replied Mr. Shasher, "you go and let me stay home and mend the baby's—Clock and Sun Review.

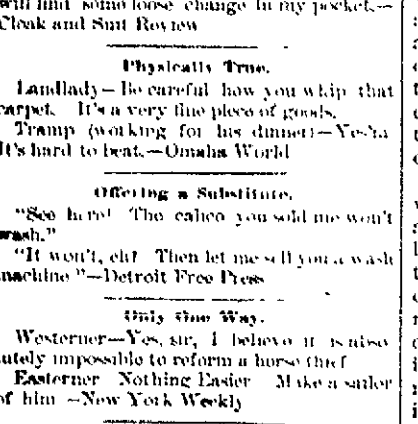
A Hopeless Task.
Husband (100 years hence, when women rule)—My dear, I expect to go to town today. If you could spare me a little cash—
Wife (from bed)—Certainly, darling. You will find some loose change in my pocket.—Clock and Sun Review.

Physically True.
Landlady—Be careful how you whip that cat. It's every place of goods.
Tramp (working for his dinner)—Yes! It's hard to beat.—Omaha World.

Offering a Substitute.
"See here! The calico you sold me won't wash."
"It won't, eh? Then let me sell you a wash machine!"—Detroit Free Press.

Only One Way.
Westerner—Yes, sir, I believe it is absolutely impossible to reform a horse thief.
Easterner—Nothing easier. Make a sailor of him.—New York Weekly.

Althist for Information.
That is Tom's yacht off there on the horizon, Harriet.
"Why, how elegant! I'll ask him when he comes in what the horizon looks like when he is down to it."—Munsey's Weekly.



WHAT ARE TRUFFLES?
SOMETHING ABOUT THE MUSH ROOM'S UNDERGROUND COUSIN.
A Member of the Fungi Family That Ticks the Palate of the Epicure—How They Grow and Are "Caught"—Attempts at Cultivation Unsuccessful.
Probably few of the thousands of people who have enjoyed these culinary delicacies are aware of the manner in which they grow or the circumstances in which they are obtained. Others, again, who have perchance never encountered truffles or met with them in the bill of fare or upon the menu of the dinner table—for they are not sufficiently plentiful to be a popular article of diet—will have but a confused idea as to what denomination they belong, such confusion being heightened by reason of the terms "catching" or "hunting" being used to denote the means by which they are obtained. It is, therefore, not unnecessary to explain that truffles are underground fungi, those which are the subject of commerce belonging to the genus "tuber," whilst others which bear the name are of related though different genera. In England they were formerly known as "truffles," both names being doubtless derived from the Latin term tuber. They are somewhat oblong or globose, and vary in weight from a couple of ounces to several pounds, according to the species, locality and the circumstances in which they are grown. They vary somewhat in color; some are white, but generally they are of a black or dark brown color, and of a rough exterior, the skin being thickly covered with warty protuberances. When cut through with a knife, they present a different appearance from that of any other fungus. Veins traverse the mass in all directions, giving a marbled character that is a distinctive feature of the truffle. When closely examined, minute sacs will be noticed in the veins. These contain spores, which are covered with spines. DOGS AS TRUFFLE HUNTERS.
Not much is known of the early development of the truffle, owing principally to its peculiarity of growing underground, where it is free from observation; but when found in the mature state, in which they are used for food, they are altogether free from attachment, either to the ground or to any other body. They are commonly, if not invariably, found in woods, the presence of oak or beech trees appearing to favor their growth. From this fact it has been inferred that they are of a parasitical nature, and that at some stage of their existence they derive their nutriment from the roots of trees. Light-colored truffles are those which most frequently produce truffles, and in England they are chiefly obtained from the hill districts and chalky grounds of Hants and Wilts. Those, however, which chiefly supply the English markets are brought from France or Algeria. Truffles emit a fragrant odor both during their growth and after they are gathered. It is this characteristic which favors their acquisition, as, being buried out of sight, some other faculty has to be employed to discover their presence. For this purpose the keen sense of smell in the dog is taken advantage of, and dogs are systematically trained for the purpose of "truffle hunting." This service is sometimes performed by pigs on the Continent. The dogs are trained by the device of hiding a truffle and rewarding the dog each time he discovers its place of concealment. By degrees the dog soon learns to search in the woods, attracted by the perfume, and scratches at the spot under which reposes the hidden fungus. He is then rewarded by a piece of bread, and the truffle is carefully exhumed. The "catching" or "hunting" of truffles is a regular means of employment for men and dogs in those districts in which the fungi exist in sufficient quantities to render the work remunerative.
HOW TO PREPARE THEM.
The attempts at artificial reproduction or cultivation of the truffle have not been successful, as mycelium or spawn, from which other fungi (such as mushrooms) are readily produced, has not yet been obtained. Success has occasionally attended the sprinkling of suitable ground with water in which the fresh pulp of truffles has been steeped.
The odor and flavor of truffles are most distinctive, and the delicacy of this flavor is highly esteemed by cooks, these fungi being generally employed for flavoring meats. The fresher truffles are used the better, as they lose their perfume by exposure to the air. Thus, English truffles which reach the market fresh gathered are preferable to those obtained from abroad; and those, again, which are deeper in the ground are superior to those found near the surface, possibly owing to the same reason—viz.: that they have been better protected from access of air.
To cook truffles, they should first be well washed—if necessary scrubbed with a brush—in warm water, rinsed and then boiled (according to size) from two to three hours. They may be served, hidden in a napkin, as if they were chestnuts. They are eaten at the second course, dry, with cold butter. The game is eaten with them, and the crisp peel is not discarded. Some people boil truffles in champagne, under the impression that they acquire the flavor of the wine. This is a most extravagant and useless custom, as, in the first place, the toughness of the truffle is quite impervious, and secondly, the wine, directly it is heated to boiling point, loses all spirit and flavor.
If it is desired to put truffles into a salad, boil them separately, then peel and cut them up when the dish is ready, then over all pour the gravy or sauce. They should also be cooked separately if intended for insertion into a bird's head or for combination with the stuffing for a turkey. In the latter case they should be peeled and introduced with the stuffing.—London Queen.

Why They Run.
Suburban Resident (rushing toward a station)—Phew! I'm nearly dead!
City Man (driving up alongside of him and whipping his horse into the same rate of speed)—What are you running so fast for? Anybody murdered?
"No; I'm trying to catch the 8:13 train."
"The 8:13 has just gone, so you can take your time."
"No" (breathlessly), "the trains are so close together this time of day that I must keep on running or I'll miss the next one."—New York Weekly.

For Fear of Infection.
Lady (to nurse)—You say the baby has got the measles?
Nurse—Yes, ma.
Lady—Then you must take care that dear little Edo doesn't go near her.—Boston Courier.

His Great Mistake.
The young professor of magic stood before his audience outwardly calm, but his heart was beating wildly. He was about to perform his greatest, most bewitching, most mystifying feat of legende-main.
In a dull red brick building that stood in the middle of a row of other dull red brick buildings in an old dull red brick town on the Mississippi river, a short distance below Alton, was the hall in which the performance was taking place. On the outside the sluggish footfall of an occasional pedestrian making his way down the street could be heard. And in the stillness that now reigned in the room, suspended to the almost sepulchral silence that brooded like a pall over the decaying village, the ear could catch the faint wash of the grand old highway of rafts and mud carts whose waters, on their way to the distant gulf, smeared the piers of the East St. Louis and Cahokia bridge.
The excitement of the prestigitator had communicated itself to his auditors. In breathless expectation they awaited his next movement. He stood with one hand resting lightly on the cover of a mysterious cylinder, and the other extended toward the audience.
"Will some person in the room please hand me a handkerchief for a few moments?" he asked at last, with a winning smile.
No response.
There wasn't a handkerchief in the crowd. He had forgotten he was in St. Louis.
Half an hour later a crestfallen professor of magic was making his way out of town, followed by a gang of infuriated natives who called him a snide and an impostor and threw stones at him. His great trick had been a failure.—Chicago Tribune.

Doesn't See Why He Was Insulted.
A Norwich boy who had been out into the wilds of 17-ston on a frog hunting expedition was met by a farmer, who asked him if he had met a boy driving two or three cows on the road.
"I haven't," replied the boy.
"He was a queer looking, half-witted boy in a blue jumper," the farmer went on to say.
The frog hunting boy then asked: "Was he your son?"
"No, you fool," replied the farmer severely. "He looked more like your brother!"
The Norwich boy is now trying to make out what the farmer insulted him for.—Norwich Bulletin.

What He Needed.
It is related that one of the young men about town—one of those who wear their hats away back on their heads to display their beautiful bangs to an admiring public—was accosted by a seissors grinder the other day.
"No," said the young man, "I've nothing that needs sharpening but my wits."
The grinder looked at him a moment and then passed on, saying:
"You don't need a seissors grinder then. You want a wood turner."—Washington Post.

His Proposal.
Edgar—Miss Smith, I—ah—have something most important to ask you. May I—that is—
Edith (softly)—What is it, Ed? Edgar—May I—Edith, would you be willing to have a paper printed in the papers, with a bunch between?—Life.

Small Opening for an Apollo.
"I hope you will pardon me for yawning, Miss Silver."
"Don't mention it. Mr. Onwell, it's quite a preparation. I expect to spend the summer at the Delaware Water Gap."—Time.

A Healthy Growth.
Ackers' Blood Purifier has gained a firm hold on the American people and is now the most popular remedy for all ailments of the blood. It is a positive cure for all blood and skin diseases. The medical fraternity in Europe and America is unanimous in its praise. It is guaranteed and sold by H. C. Hoberman, New York, N. Y.
Ackers' Blood Purifier Cures Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Eczema, Psoriasis, Scabies, Itch, and all other ailments of the skin. It is a positive cure for all blood and skin diseases. The medical fraternity in Europe and America is unanimous in its praise. It is guaranteed and sold by H. C. Hoberman, New York, N. Y.



Guard Against the Stakes.
And always have a bottle of Ackers' English Remedy in the house. You cannot tell how soon Cramp may strike your little one, or a cold or cough may befall him. One dose is a preventive and a few doses a positive cure. All Throat and Lung troubles yield to its treatment. And the Remedy is guaranteed by H. C. Hoberman & Co.

Happiness and Contentment.
Cannot be had in hand if we look on the dark side of every little obstacle. Nothing will so darken our minds as a fondness for a pessimistic outlook. Ackers' English Remedy will clear the worst fog of Despondency, Constipation and Indigestion and make life a happiness and pleasure. Sold at 25 and 50 cents by H. C. Hoberman & Co.

Where They Don't Drink Jamaica Rum.
A. W. Rogers has just returned from a two months' sojourn in Jamaica, and is rejoicing in what is to him comparatively cool weather. He said: "They don't make molasses for export in Jamaica any more. Everything they can get for the purpose is put into rum. Rum brings more than sugar, and anything that will decay or ferment is put into it. If you know the stuff they put into rum you would confine your drink—if you drink—to potato whisky. Why, sticks, straw, any decayed vegetable substance seems good enough in the eyes of the planters of Jamaica to put into their rum. The natives of the island and the operatives in the mill don't drink it. Their chief drink is sugar and water."—Rochester Post-Express.

London's Red Clover Pills Remedy.
is a positive specific for all forms of the disease. Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, and Protruding Piles—Sold in Marion, O., by W. B. Fox, Druggist.

A Child Killed.
Another child killed by the use of opium given in the form of Sooling syrup. Why mothers give their children such deadly poison is surprising when they can relieve the child of its peculiar troubles by using Ackers' Baby Soother. It contains no Opium or Morphine. Sold by H. C. Hoberman & Co.

Why the Sky Is Blue.
Professor Hartley of London, has been trying to find out why the sky is blue. His experiments show that the color arises from the action of ozone upon the rays of light. The results of his examination of ozonized air go to prove that it is impossible for rays of light to pass through so little as five miles of air without the rays being colored sky blue by the ozone commonly present, and that the blue of objects viewed on a clear day at greater distances up to thirty-five to fifty miles must be almost entirely the blueness of ozone in the air. In his laboratory experiments he observed that the quantity of ozone giving a full sky blue in a tube only two feet in length is 2,500,000 milligrammes in each square centimetre of sectional area in the tube.

A Duty to Yourself.
It is surprising that people will use a common ordinary pill when they can secure a valuable English one for the same money. Dr. Ackers' English pills are a positive cure for all skin and all liver troubles. They are cool, sweet, easily taken and do not require food. Sold by H. C. Hoberman & Co.

Local Time Card.
Following are the times of arrival and departure of trains at and from the second division in this city, according to the list of classes.
DAILY.
WEST. EAST.
No. 1. 10:00 a.m. No. 12. 7:30 a.m.
No. 2. 11:00 a.m. No. 13. 8:30 a.m.
No. 3. 12:00 p.m. No. 14. 9:30 a.m.
No. 4. 1:00 p.m. No. 15. 10:30 a.m.
No. 5. 2:00 p.m. No. 16. 11:30 a.m.
No. 6. 3:00 p.m. No. 17. 12:30 p.m.
No. 7. 4:00 p.m. No. 18. 1:30 p.m.
No. 8. 5:00 p.m. No. 19. 2:30 p.m.
No. 9. 6:00 p.m. No. 20. 3:30 p.m.
No. 10. 7:00 p.m. No. 21. 4:30 p.m.
No. 11. 8:00 p.m. No. 22. 5:30 p.m.
No. 12. 9:00 p.m. No. 23. 6:30 p.m.
No. 13. 10:00 p.m. No. 24. 7:30 p.m.
No. 14. 11:00 p.m. No. 25. 8:30 p.m.
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No. 18. 3:00 a.m. No. 29. 12:30 a.m.
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Advice to Everybody

There is a disease called Liver trouble, which is the most common of all diseases. It is the result of a disordered liver. The function of the liver is to purify the blood, and when it fails to do this, the blood becomes impure, and the result is disease. The liver is the most important organ in the body, and it is the most delicate. It is the most important organ in the body, and it is the most delicate. It is the most important organ in the body, and it is the most delicate.

WET WEATHER WISDOM.

Wet weather is a time when you need a good pair of shoes. A pair of shoes that will keep your feet dry and comfortable. A pair of shoes that will last for years. A pair of shoes that will keep your feet dry and comfortable. A pair of shoes that will last for years.

WOLFF'S AGME Blacking

Wolff's AGME Blacking is a shoe polish that will keep your shoes looking like new. It is a shoe polish that will keep your shoes looking like new. It is a shoe polish that will keep your shoes looking like new. It is a shoe polish that will keep your shoes looking like new.

LOOSE'S EXTRACT

Loose's Extract is a shoe polish that will keep your shoes looking like new. It is a shoe polish that will keep your shoes looking like new. It is a shoe polish that will keep your shoes looking like new. It is a shoe polish that will keep your shoes looking like new.

CLOVER BLOSSOM

Clover Blossom is a shoe polish that will keep your shoes looking like new. It is a shoe polish that will keep your shoes looking like new. It is a shoe polish that will keep your shoes looking like new. It is a shoe polish that will keep your shoes looking like new.

ENAMELINE

Enameline is a shoe polish that will keep your shoes looking like new. It is a shoe polish that will keep your shoes looking like new. It is a shoe polish that will keep your shoes looking like new. It is a shoe polish that will keep your shoes looking like new.

Remington Standard Typewriter

Remington Standard Typewriter is a typewriter that will keep your work looking like new. It is a typewriter that will keep your work looking like new. It is a typewriter that will keep your work looking like new. It is a typewriter that will keep your work looking like new.

THEOREMATIC DREAMS.

WARNING RECEIVED BY A TEXAS FARMER AND HIS WIFE.

Dreaming of a Bald of Mexican Graces, Which Was Fulfilled in the Pancho Perras Massacre—The Neighbors Couldn't Understand Why the Farmer Moved.

Impending perils may cast a shadow persistently on a waking state, while the mind is under the influence of a self-deluding optimism—the wish that is father to the belief in the significance of the threatening danger. But in sleep the voice of the monitor cannot be silenced by such illusions, and warning forebodings often take the form of distinct visions, repeated with a vividness and frequency which in fact cannot fail to influence the actions of the individual, in spite of all waking sophisms.

DREAMED IT TWICE.

I remember the instance of an American family that had settled in the northern uplands of Cameron county, Texas, but before the end of a year removed to the vicinity of a larger settlement and sold their half-completed home for reasons that remained a mystery to their upland neighbors.

"We had selected that building site after a good deal of prospecting," the first proprietor of that house told me a few years later, "and at first it seemed a puzzle to me that nobody had pre-empted it long ago. It was a broad hill with a fine prospect east and south; we had an abundance of timber, fine range, two good springs, and a ledge of soft limestone within a thousand yards of the house, where you could shape out building stone with a common saw. I never could hope to find better neighbors; they actually got up a picnic to celebrate our arrival, so glad they were to have English speaking folks within visiting distance.

"We had every prospect of getting an improved road and a postoffice, and three months after our first entry I would not have sold that homestead for ten times my direct expenses. But about half a year after that ranch seemed a haunted place and I didn't feel at rest night or day, though people that know me are not likely to call me superstitious. I never was afraid of darkness even when I was a boy and a swarm of ghosts would not scare me worth a cent. But one night, about a week after I had got home from a trip to Brownsville Landing, I dreamt our house was tackled by a band of Greaser bushwhackers (Mexican bandits) and that they shot me down and killed my little boy with a club, and then loaded their horses with everything they could move.

"Two nights after I had exactly that same dream over again, and I could see every stick and stone in our yard, when I tried to make a break for our next neighbor and was shot down just as I rushed through the gate. I noticed the very horses and saddles of that gang and could have recognized every one of them if I had met them in my light, and I now do believe that I did see them somehow or other on that trip to the landing.

"THE WIFE'S WARNING.

"The idea began to haunt me when that dream had come back for the third time, though I never said a word; but one morning my wife seemed uneasy till all our farm hands had started to work, and then asked me to come out in the garden for a minute.

"Do you think there are any robbers in this neighborhood?" she asked me when we were quite alone.

"Why, did you see or hear anything suspicious?" I asked her back.

"No," said she, "but a strange dream last night, and she said with a sort of a shudder. I dreamt a gang of Mexicans came to our house and made me run for my life, and just before I got through the door I saw them knock down little Tommy with a club."

"Didn't I help you?" I laughed.

"I don't know," she said, "I saw you collar one of them, and I kept calling for you in English to save yourself, but just as you dashed through the gate I heard the crack of a shotgun and then I fainted."

"I made no reply, but that minute I felt that we couldn't stay any longer, and two weeks after I made up my mind to move to Indianola. There were no Mexicans in our immediate neighborhood at that hill farm, and no serious robbery had happened anywhere nearer than Casa Blanca, but I felt that I had to look for a new home if I expected to get an hour's peace, and it often seemed to me that I was doing a sin if I let my little boy out of sight for ten minutes. So we made up an excuse about schools and postoffice and managed to sell our pretty place for a few hundred. The neighbors thought I must be half crazy, but I couldn't help it; and just ten weeks after we were gone we got the news of that Pancho Perras massacre. The whole neighborhood had been sacked and outraged, and as I know my boy, I am now morally certain that he would have stood his ground and got himself killed if he had seen any brute lay his hands on his mother."

The very homeliness of that account impressed me with a conviction of its absolute truth, and on the whole I consider it the most characteristic instance of what Artemidorus would have called "theorematism."—Felix I. Oswald, M. D., in The Open Court.

THE FOOLED ELM.

The bold young Autumn came riding along One day where an elm tree grew. "You are fair," he said, as he bade her head— "Too fair for your robe's dull hue. You are far too young for a garb so old; Your bonny cheeks color and glow. Oh, I would clothe you in scarlet and gold, Betitting the grace of a queen."

"For one little kiss on your lips, sweet Elm, For just one kiss—no more— I will give you, I swear, a robe more fair Than ever a princess wore. One little kiss on those lips, my pet, And let you stand, I say, Queen of the forest, and, better yet, Queen of my heart always."

She tossed her head, but—she took the kiss ("Tis the way of lovers bold); And a gorgeous dress for that sweet carcase He gave ere the morn was old. For a week and a day she ruled a queen In beauty and splendid attire; For a week and a day she was loved, I ween, With a love that is born of desire.

Then bold young Autumn went on his way In quest of a truer love fair; And moist winds tattered her garments and scattered Her fiery here and there. Poor and faded and ragged and cold, She roamed and moaned in distress, And longed for the dull green gown she had sold For a lover's fickle caress.

And the days went by and the winter came, And his tyrannous tempests beat On the shivering tree whose robes of shame He had trampled under his feet. I saw her reach to the mocking skies Her poor arms bare and thin, Ah, well-a-day, it is ever the way With a woman who trades with sin.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox in Once a Week.

Brilliant Flesh Tints.

He had conceived an idea for a great classical picture, and he hired a stalwart gentleman of toil to pose for the muscular figure required for the center of the picture. He painted for days and days, and he thought whenever he had his model before him that he had never seen such rich flesh tints before. And he studied those flesh tints and worked till he had got them perfect. Then he called his brother artists in and showed them the picture.

"Those flesh tints don't seem quite right. Where did you get them?" "They're rich, aren't they? But they're from nature. They're from my model."

"Well, they don't look quite natural."

The last touches had to be given and the model had come to pose for the last time. When he stripped his torso and took his position the painter stared aghast. The brilliant flesh tints had vanished and he was a plain, ordinary flesh colored individual.

"How's this? What's the matter with you?" "What?" "You've changed your skin. It used to be redder than that."

"Oh, that was from the red undershirt I used to wear, and I had a bath this morning."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Added a Preview.

An old vag, who has been in the habit of calling on a certain business man on Griswold street for dimes, was asked the other day how much he would take to keep away for all future time. He thought for a moment and then replied: "Give me fifty cents and I'll never bother you again."

"I'll do it. Here—let me draw up a writing to that effect."

An agreement was drawn up and the vag read it over and laid it down with the remark: "I can't do it. There's something cold blooded about that."

"But you agreed to."

"Yes, I know; but think of a man selling his manhood for fifty cents! I'd starve first!"

"Well, how much do you want?"

"A dollar."

"I'll split the difference with you."

"Well, I'll sign, but I want a proviso inserted that I do not hereby lose my self respect, and that I do not forfeit the right to come up stairs and strike the man in the next room if I get hard up."

It was added, and he signed and went off to strike a free lunch counter.—Detroit Free Press.

How They Were Made.

Among exclamations in common use "Halloo!" and "Hurrah!" have curious origins attributed to them. It is said by the author of the "Queen of England" that the people of Carnwood forest, Leicestershire, when they desire to hail a person at a distance call out "halloo!" but "halloo!" This he imagines is a survival of the times when one cried to another: "A loup! a loup!" or as we would now say: "Wolf! wolf!" "Hurrah!" again, according to M. Littré, is derived from the Slavonic huraj, "to Paradise," which signifies that all soldiers who fell fighting valiantly went straight to heaven. "Prithee!" is obviously a corruption of "I pray thee," while "marry" was originally a method of swearing by the Virgin Mary.—All the Year Round.

A Luring Game.

"'Ow did it work?" said one small boy on the street to the other. "'Ow did you do it?"

"See! The old man he dropped a dime, and I picked it up and runned after him, and I says: 'Mister, here's a dime as you dropped,' and he puts it in his pocket and he says: 'You're a honest little boy; here's a quarter for you.'"

"Wal, I dropped the dime right in front of the old woman, when she had her purse open, and I picked it up when she walks along, and follows her and says: 'Here, missie, is a dime you dropped.'"

"Well!"

"Wal, she takes it and she says: 'Thank you, little boy, and puts it in her pocket, and I'm ten cents out.'—San Francisco Chronicle.

Copper Kettle Boil.

Cider is turned into vinegar upon exposure to the air, by the oxygen gas in the air, which unites with, or oxidizes the alcohol, changing it into acetic acid, of which vinegar is only a weak solution. Pickles are colored green by boiling in a copper kettle, because the vinegar unites with the copper, forming a green colored salt, similar to verdigris. As the coloring matter is unwholesome and, of course, the practice is not one to be commended.—Boston Budget.

POORPOISE CATCHING.

EXCITING WORK BY INDIAN FISHERMEN ON THE MAINE COAST.

The Principal Means of Support of the Passamaquoddy Tribe—Primitive Methods of Lancing the Big Fish and Trying Out the Blubber.

Along the coast of Maine there are several places where porpoise catching is carried on extensively and affords the principal means of support for many of the people living in those localities. The Bay of Fundy is an especially good fishing ground, and Indian Beach, bordering on the waters of the bay is occupied the year round by whites and Indians who do little else. For years the Passamaquoddy Indians have made a practice of camping on the beach and applying themselves assiduously to porpoise harpooning and shooting. The winter fish are the fattest and give the most oil; that is the valuable part of the catch.

FROM "HAND TO MOUTH."

The largest porpoises are about seven feet long, will girth five feet, weigh 800 pounds and over, and yield from six to seven gallons of oil. The blubber is an inch or so thick in warm weather, but in the winter double that. A fat fish's blubber will weigh about one hundred pounds. The Indians do their work in much the same way now as they did in early years, the most primitive methods prevailing. In trying out the blubber the appliances are of the rudest kind. The fire is built among piles of stone, over which iron pots are hung. The blubber is cut in small pieces and slowly melted. The oil is skimmed into jars and cans, and when pure is worth ninety cents a gallon. The best oil comes from the jaws of the porpoise. The jaws are hung up in the sun, and the oil drops down into a vessel, each pair producing about one-half pint. Watchmakers and others using a very fine oil take it in preference to all other, and it commands a big price. The blubber oil gives a good light, and for years was burned exclusively in the light houses along the coast.

In a good season an Indian will catch nearly two hundred porpoises, each yielding about three gallons of oil; but most of them fall a good deal below this, as they are not over partial to labor, and as long as the returns of one catch will last, will wait around the camp rather than go out again. The custom is to get a few gallons of oil, go to the nearest market and sell it, then 'trot' till forced by necessity to make further exertions. The porpoise's flesh is much like pork when cooked, and is a staple article of food.

HOW THEY ARE CAPTURED.

The bravery, skill and endurance demanded of the porpoise catchers in their work is almost unknown to the outside world. In the morning, when the men are going "porpoising," the women and children turn out to see the canoes off. Each boat has two men, and when a storm comes up while they are out, or they are unusually late getting in, there is great anxiety among those on shore. It takes years of training to make a good porpoise hunter, and the big boys begin by going out with the experienced men. No matter what the water's condition, be it rough or smooth, if there is a trip contemplated the start is made.

In calm weather the blowing of the porpoise can be heard a long way, and guides the Indians in the right direction. Shooting is the most successful method of killing the fish. Long, smooth-bore guns with big charges of the powder and double B shot are used. As the fish is floating, swimming and diving about the water, first on the surface and then below, the canoe is paddled as near as possible. Then, as the porpoise lifts himself to dive, the gun's charge is let fly. There is seldom a failure to make a sure shot, but the fish is spared to stop his floundering about in the dying struggle. It is then landed in the canoe by grasping the pectoral fin with one hand, kicking a couple of fingers in the blow hole and dragging it over the side. In still water this is easy, but when a high sea is running the undertaking is hard and dangerous.

Sharks are plenty, and their fins are almost always visible cutting the water as soon as a porpoise is wounded, the blood attracting them. No end of stories are told of men having had their arms bit off by the sharks while they were reaching into the water to secure a porpoise, but old fishermen scoff at such a thing, and pay no attention to the dread ocean monsters as they almost rub their noses against the sides of the canoes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Novel Advertising.

Original and "taking" advertising dodges are cropping out every day. I witnessed the latest in the vicinity of the city hall yesterday. Two well formed young women, bearing between them a small banner which set forth in golden letters and catchy phrases the merits of a certain rat poison and ladies' face powder, were the feature of the new dodge. Each young woman, besides wearing leeching stoles and long, luxurious golden hair, was adorned in attractive costume. Over their shoulders and crossing their bosoms diagonally were red, white and blue ribbons. Rosettes emblazoned with the national colors and the spread eagle were pinned to each shoulder.

A broad brimmed straw hat, fastened with lettered ribbon, sat jauntily on their heads. Each carried a small matchet, which contained alluring handbills and samples of the advertised wares. The advertising couple walked slowly down Broadway, attracting universal attention. They distributed their handbills right and left. Accompanying each handbill was a "sample." Many gentlemen and ladies stopped and questioned the young women relative to the article advertised, and in each instance the inquiring one was met with a smile, a ready, effective answer, and an extended hand, which held out a sample and the inevitable handbill. The scheme "caught on."—New York Star.

THEODIE'S CHASE.

"O mamma, mamma, did you say I may have the eggs I find today?" And Ted, with gleam To the barn ran he. Where he thought old Toddlkins ought to be. He hunted high and he hunted low Everywhere that a hen could go: Over the mow, Behind the plow, And into the shed of the muley cow He moved the barrels and things about; He emptied the boxes inside out; He looked in the barrow, Behind the barrow, And into the cat bin, dark and narrow.

He searched the crib and the woodpile through, Then down to the brook where the alders grow; Along the edge Of the soft green sedge, And in cozy nooks of the cane hedge.

And where was Toddlkins all this while? Well, I really think if a hen could smile, 'T would be at the race And fruitless chase Of Toddlie to find her hiding place.

'Twas up in the roof, on a broad old rafter, And Teddie may take his turn at laughter When her chickens try To walk or fly, For what will they get up there, so high?—Mrs. J. M. Dana in Youth's Companion.

That Close Shave.

Whenever a man comes into my shop and asks for a clean shave, I wish that I knew him well enough to show him a piece of his skin under a microscope after he has had his shave and is feeling his smooth face in a satisfied way while the boy brushes him off. The hair of the beard, in growing, raises little hills of flesh around each root, and in shaving a man smoothly the razor cuts these off, leaving the blood vessels exposed. Under the microscope these bleeding vessels can be distinctly seen, and the flesh is seen to be entirely without the covering of skin it should have. The natural result is that the close shaver is always troubled with colds and affections of the throat. Close shaving is so much a western habit that eastern barbers say they can tell a western man by his disheveled look when he gets out of the chair and feels that he has some of the skin still left on his face.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

That's All That Nerves the Poeman.

The "eloquentist" has hid his light under a bush as long as he can. He is now determined to let his light shine, to lift up his voice and quarrel not and to magnify his office for all it is worth and to let his horn if he doesn't sell a claim. A Chicago eloquentist, discussing in The Voice the elements of a successful recitation, speaks of "other pieces like 'Mother and Poet,' 'The Raven' and like productions of no great literary merit that produce marvelous effects when well rendered." Often wondered what kept those mediocre jingles alive so long, when some of my own finest efforts, worthy to go ringing down the echoing aisles of the copy dummy, stranded on the shingly beach of the cold and sullen W. B. It's the "reading" that has rescued Mrs. Browning and Poe from the insatiable maw of that relentless monster, O. B. Livon, Sr.—Robert J. Burdette.

Anxious to Get the News.

Don't forget the editor when you have a news item. If your wife whips you, let us know of it and we will set you right before the public. If you have company tell us—if you are not ashamed of your visitors. If a youngster arrives at your house and demands food and raiment, buy a quarter's worth of cigars and come around, and if you are a cash subscriber we will furnish a name for him or her, as circumstances warrant. If you have a social gathering of a few friends bring around a big cake, six or seven pies and a ham—not necessarily to eat, but as a guarantee of good faith. You needn't bother to invite us as it may be a little too cool for our wardrobe. We mention these little things because we want the news, and we will have it.—Milfingburg Times.

No Mapped Men.

A Nebraska paper narrates this educational incident: A high school girl, class A, being told by her teacher to parse the sentence, "He killed me," consented reluctantly, because opposed to speaking of private affairs in public. "He," she commenced, with unnecessary emphasis and a fond lingering over the word that brought crimson to her cheeks, "is a pronoun; third person; singular number, masculine gender; a gentleman, pretty well fixed; universally considered a good catch. Killed is a verb, transitive—too much so; regular—every evening; indicative mood—indicating affection; first and third person, plural number and governed by circumstances. Me—oh, everybody knows me," and down she went.

The Future of Electricity.

It would be quite impossible to forecast the future, even for a single decade, with reference to the applications of electricity. The mere expansion of industries already in some degree established will give them an importance which we cannot now estimate. But discovery is not ended, and it is more than probable that results will yet be reached which, although they cannot be at variance with the general doctrine of energy as now understood, may to some extent revolutionize our methods, with corresponding advantages.—Professor C. F. Brackett in Scribner's.

A Business Transaction.

Little School Day—Mamma, you said if I'd bring you a reward of merit, you'd give me a new knife.

Mamma—Yes, my pet.

"Here it is."

"But this has Tommy Toodles' name on it."

"Yes! I traded him my old knife for it."—Harper's Bazar.

Well Provided For.

"Hello, old man! Congratulate you! How are the wife and baby getting along?"

"All right, thank you."

"And how is it with yours?"

"Oh, I am living way up on the things the neighbors send in for my wife."—Boston Herald.

CHICAGO & ATLANTIC RAILWAY

With its Pullman Rail Equipment, Substantially Constructed Roadway and Low Rates of Fare, Insures a Safe, Speedy and Economical Journey to All Points East and West. Write to your nearest railway agent for the

Attractive Low Rates

For this line.

TIME TABLE, Taking Effect June 2, 1890.

EASTWARD.

No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 12.	No. 14.
Chicago	10:00 a.m.	8:50 a.m.	7:20 a.m.
Archer Avenue	10:10 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
Englewood	10:20 a.m.	9:10 a.m.	7:40 a.m.
Franklin	10:30 a.m.	9:20 a.m.	7:50 a.m.
Crown Point	10:40 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Kokomo	11:00 a.m.	9:50 a.m.	8:20 a.m.
North Judson	11:10 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
Harmon	11:20 a.m.	10:10 a.m.	8:40 a.m.
Indianapolis	11:30 a.m.	10:20 a.m.	8:50 a.m.
Ellettsville	11:40 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
Terre Haute	11:50 a.m.	10:40 a.m.	9:10 a.m.
Greensburg	12:00 p.m.	10:50 a.m.	9:20 a.m.
Decatur	12:10 p.m.	11:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
Ellettsville	12:20 p.m.	11:10 a.m.	9:40 a.m.
Indianapolis	12:30 p.m.	11:20 a.m.	9:50 a.m.
Harmon	12:40 p.m.	11:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
North Judson	12:50 p.m.	11:40 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
Kokomo	1:00 p.m.	11:50 a.m.	10:20 a.m.
Crown Point	1:10 p.m.	12:00 p.m.	10:30 a.m.
Franklin	1:20 p.m.	12:10 p.m.	10:40 a.m.
Englewood	1:30 p.m.	12:20 p.m.	10:50 a.m.
Archer Avenue	1:40 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
Chicago	1:50 p.m.	12:40 p.m.	11:10 a.m.

WESTWARD.

No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Chicago	8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
Archer Avenue	8:10 a.m.	8:40 a.m.	9:10 a.m.
Englewood	8:20 a.m.	8:50 a.m.	9:20 a.m.
Franklin	8:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
Crown Point	8:40 a.m.	9:10 a.m.	9:40 a.m.
Kokomo	8:50 a.m.	9:20 a.m.	9:50 a.m.
North Judson	9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
Harmon	9:10 a.m.	9:40 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
Indianapolis	9:20 a.m.	9:50 a.m.	10:20 a.m.
Ellettsville	9:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Terre Haute	9:40 a.m.	10:10 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
Greensburg	9:50 a.m.	10:20 a.m.	10:50 a.m.
Decatur	10:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Ellettsville	10:10 a.m.	10:40 a.m.	11:10 a.m.
Indianapolis	10:20 a.m.	10:50 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
Harmon	10:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
North Judson	10:40 a.m.	11:10 a.m.	11:40 a.m.
Kokomo	10:50 a.m.	11:20 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
Crown Point	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
Franklin	11:10 a.m.	11:40 a.m.	12:10 p.m.
Englewood	11:20 a.m.	11:50 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
Archer Avenue	11:30 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Chicago	11:40 a.m.	12:10 p.m.	12:40 p.m.

NOTE ON RUNNING OF TRAINS.

Direct connections made in Chicago for Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and all points North and West.

For Chicago connections at Toledo for Detroit and all points in Michigan and Canada.

H. J. PALMER, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

FAST TRAINS OVER THE

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FOR Buffalo, New York, Boston, Saratoga, Albany and other Eastern Cities.

The Only Road Running Solid Trains to New York.

3 THROUGH TRAINS. 3

Pullman Palace Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Coaches, Pullman Hotel Coaches, Parlor Cars and Elegant Day Coaches.

TIME TABLE

WESTWARD.

No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 7.
Chicago	8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
Archer Avenue	8:10 a.m.	8:40 a.m.	9:10 a.m.
Englewood	8:20 a.m.	8:50 a.m.	9:20 a.m.
Franklin	8:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
Crown Point	8:40 a.m.	9:10 a.m.	9:40 a.m.
Kokomo	8:50 a.m.	9:20 a.m.	9:50 a.m.
North Judson	9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
Harmon	9:10 a.m.	9:40 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
Indianapolis	9:20 a.m.	9:50 a.m.	10:20 a.m.
Ellettsville	9:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Terre Haute	9:40 a.m.	10:10 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
Greensburg	9:50 a.m.	10:20 a.m.	10:50 a.m.
Decatur	10:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Ellettsville	10:10 a.m.	10:40 a.m.	11:10 a.m.
Indianapolis	10:20 a.m.	10:50 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
Harmon	10:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
North Judson	10:40 a.m.	11:10 a.m.	11:40 a.m.
Kokomo	10:50 a.m.	11:20 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
Crown Point	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
Franklin	11:10 a.m.	11:40 a.m.	12:10 p.m.
Englewood	11:20 a.m.	11:50 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
Archer Avenue	11:30 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Chicago	11:40 a.m.	12:10 p.m.	12:40 p.m.

EASTWARD.

No. 12.	No. 14.	No. 16.	No. 18.
Chicago	8:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.
Archer Avenue	8:10 a.m.	8:40 a.m.	9:10 a.m.
Englewood	8:20 a.m.	8:50 a.m.	9:20 a.m.
Franklin	8:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
Crown Point	8:40 a.m.	9:10 a.m.	9:40 a.m.
Kokomo	8:50 a.m.	9:20 a.m.	9:50 a.m.
North Judson	9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
Harmon	9:10 a.m.	9:40 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
Indianapolis	9:20 a.m.	9:50 a.m.	10:20 a.m.
Ellettsville	9:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
Terre Haute	9:40 a.m.	10:10 a.m.	10:40 a.m.
Greensburg	9:50 a.m.	10:20 a.m.	10:50 a.m.
Decatur	10:00 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
Ellettsville	10:10 a.m.	10:40 a.m.	11:10 a.m.
Indianapolis	10:20 a.m.	10:50 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
Harmon	10:30 a.m.	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
North Judson	10:40 a.m.	11:10 a.m.	11:40 a.m.
Kokomo	10:50 a.m.	11:20 a.m.	11:50 a.m.
Crown Point	11:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.	12:00 p.m.
Franklin	11:10 a.m.	11:40 a.m.	12:10 p.m.
Englewood	11:20 a.m.	11:50 a.m.	12:20 p.m.
Archer Avenue	11:30 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Chicago	11:40 a.m.	12:10 p.m.	12:40 p.m.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

